

BRITONS IN CANADA.

CENSUS RETURNS OF CANADA
NATIONALITIES.Interesting Analysis of the Results of the
Statistics of Population Born Outside
the Limits of Canada.

Census Bulletin No. 11, giving the proportions of native born and foreign born population has been issued. It shows that England heads the list of population born outside the limits of Canada. Ireland comes next, and Scotland third. The division of races by language is also given, and will be found most interesting.

The component parts of the population of the Dominion are shown in the following table, giving the number of each nationality according to birth places in every 10,000 inhabitants.

CANADA.	1891	1881
Native born in every 10,000.	8,850	8,580
Born in—		
England	460	300
Scotland	230	270
Ireland	310	430
Newfoundland	20	10
Other British possessions	10	6
European Countries	110	91
United States	170	181
Other Countries	40	42

The tables following show by percentages the component parts of the population of each province.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.	1891	1881
Native born	57.6	70.7
Born within the province	37.0	65.0
Born in other provinces	20.6	5.7
Foreign born	42.4	29.3
Born in other parts of the British Empire	21.7	12.2
Born in European countries	3.3	1.8
Born in United States	6.6	4.7
Born in other foreign countries	10.8	10.6

MANITOBA.	1891	1881
Native born	70.8	74.2
Born within the province	33.2	27.3
Born in other provinces	37.6	46.9
Foreign born	29.2	25.8
Born in other parts of the British Empire	19.1	12.5
Born in European countries	7.0	9.2
Born in United States	2.0	2.8
Born in other foreign countries	1.1	1.3

NEW BRUNSWICK.	1891	1881
Native born	83.1	90.2
Born within the province	80.3	80.7
Born in other provinces	3.8	9.5
Foreign born	6.9	9.8
Born in other parts of the British Empire	5.2	8.0
Born in European countries	0.3	0.4
Born in United States	1.3	1.3
Born in other foreign countries	0.1	0.1

NOVA SCOTIA.	1891	1881
Native born	94.1	98.0
Born within the province	92.2	92.8
Born in other provinces	1.9	0.8
Foreign born	5.9	6.4
Born in other parts of the British Empire	4.9	5.4
Born in European countries	0.2	0.2
Born in United States	0.7	0.7
Born in other foreign countries	0.1	0.1

ONTARIO.	1891	1881
Native born	80.9	77.6
Born within the province	77.7	74.6
Born in other provinces	2.2	3.0
Foreign born	19.1	22.4
Born in other parts of the British Empire	15.5	18.4
Born in European countries	1.3	1.4
Born in United States	2.0	2.4
Born in other foreign countries	0.3	0.2

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	1891	1881
Native born	94.1	91.2
Born within the province	91.1	87.4
Born in other provinces	3.0	3.8
Foreign born	5.9	8.8
Born in other parts of the British Empire	5.2	8.0
Born in European countries	0.1	0.1
Born in United States	0.5	0.6
Born in other foreign countries	0.1	0.1

QUEBEC.	1891	1881
Native born	94.5	94.4
Born within the province	91.1	93.4
Born in other provinces	3.4	1.0
Foreign born	5.5	5.6
Born in other parts of the British Empire	3.7	3.8
Born in European countries	0.4	0.3
Born in United States	1.3	1.4
Born in other foreign countries	0.1	0.1

NORTH-WEST PROVISIONAL DISTRICTS.	1891	1881
Native born	71.5	93.8
Born within the province	39.4	91.6
Born in other provinces	32.1	2.2
Foreign born	28.5	6.2
Born in other parts of the British Empire	19.5	0.6
Born in European countries	3.0	0.1
Born in United States	3.0	0.4
Born in other foreign countries	2.4	5.1

LINGUISTIC DIVISION.

The proportion of French-speaking and all others in the Dominion and the several provinces, is as follows:

DOMINION.	1891	1881
French-Speaking Canadians	29.4	30.1
All others	70.6	69.9
PROVINCES.		
British Columbia—		
French-speaking	1.3	1.5
All others	98.7	98.5
Manitoba—		
French-speaking	7.3	15.7
All others	92.7	84.3

NEW BRUNSWICK—	1891	1881
French-speaking	19.2	17.7
All others	80.8	82.3
NOVA SCOTIA—		
French-speaking	6.7	9.3
All others	93.3	90.7
ONTARIO—		
French-speaking	4.8	5.2
All others	95.2	94.8
P. E. ISLAND—		
French-speaking	10.8	9.8
All others	89.2	90.2
QUEBEC—		
French-speaking	80.4	78.9
All others	19.6	21.1
N. W. TERRITORIES—		
French-speaking	2.3	10.1
All others	97.7	89.9

OTHER INTERESTING FACTS.
Changes in the census taking as compared with 1881.

"Bulletin No 11" is the first of a series relating to nationalities, dealing with the birth places of the people.

It also gives the number of French-speaking Canadians in each province of the Dominion. Comparisons are made between the Census of 1881 and that of 1891, for the purpose of showing the changes which have taken place during ten years.

For the Census of 1891 we took the birth places of the people, the birth places of the fathers and of the mothers. The "origins" as taken in the Census of 1871 and 1881, are omitted in the Census of 1891. It was thought that the division into native Canadians and Canadians not native was more suitable to our present status than the former division according to the races from which we originally sprung.

THE TWO GREAT SUB-DIVISIONS.
From a Census standpoint, are, 1st, those born within the country and 2nd, those who have not that honor. The first are known as Canadians by birth; the second as Canadians by adoption.

The first are sub-divided into (a) French-speaking Canadians and (b) all others. This sub-division is made because it is the great fact of Canada's population that it is bi-lingual, and accurate statements respecting this great fact are necessary for many practical purposes.

The second great fact is that Canada has, as a component part of its population, a non-native element. Of what is that element composed? To answer that question, the non-native element is sub-divided into, (a) those born in the different portions of the Empire of which Canada is part; (b) foreign-born.

In addition to these great facts we have procured the data from which to learn the

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION within Canada from one province to the other. From the data secured relative to birth places of individuals and their fathers and mothers we procure important facts respecting inter-marriages of persons born in different provinces, inter-marriages of foreigners and natives, of French-speaking Canadians with English-speaking, & etc., tending to show the extent to which assimilation has been carried on by the free volition of the people moving over a large area of country. These points will form the subject of a future bulletin.

The present bulletin deals with the 4,800,511 persons enumerated in the Census of 1891, for the several provinces and the provisional districts of the North-West, not including the 38,108 persons, partly estimated as the population in the unorganized territories. For purposes of comparison the population of the unorganized territories in 1881 is excluded, so that the total figures dealt with are 4,800,511 for 1891, and 4,293,879 for 1881.

The number of Canada's population born within the Dominion, according to the Census of 1891, 4,155,014, and according to the Census of 1881 it was 3,685,545, showing an increase of 469,469. The population dealt with in this Bulletin shows an increase of 506,632, in the ten years. The remainder, which is 37,163, constitutes

THE FOREIGN BORN as given in the Census of 1891. Of this increase of 506,632, 92.6 per cent., is credited to the increase in the number born within Canada, and 7.4 to the number of persons whose birth places were outside of Canada.

Taking the four original provinces of the Confederation of Canada, we find, that in 1891 the total increase over 1881 was 430,455. As the decrease in the foreign born was 31,518, the increase in the native born was 461,973. For the same four provinces the total increase in population in 1891 over 1871 was 553,200. The decrease in the foreign born was 19,458, showing that the increase in the number born in Canada was 577,757.

Placed in tabular form the statement is as follows:

	1871-81.
Increase was	+568,200
Increase of Native born	+577,757
Decrease of Foreign born	-19,458

ENGLAND AND NEW ZEALAND.

LORD ONSLOW'S SPEECH ON
CLOSER TRADE RELATIONS.The Efforts of the English Government
Under-rated.—Mr. Hofmeyr's Proposal
British Foreign and Colonial Trade.

In one of the happy valedictory addresses spoken by the Earl of Onslow at different places in New Zealand on the eve of quitting the Colony, the departing Governor took occasion to refer to the Imperial Conference of 1887, and expressed the hope that we might soon have another Conference. He was himself, it will be remembered, specially associated with that Conference, having been Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies at the time. Lord Onslow said, speaking at Christchurch: On these very Canterbury Plains, and throughout the whole Colony of New Zealand there is now a flourishing community, which supplies England with meat, wool, grain, and other productions, and buys from England no small quantity of the manufactures which she produces, merely taking the liberty to impose on them a somewhat high duty, which bears, perhaps, very heavily on the Colonists, but diminishes the total amount which would have to be taken to provide the interest which must be paid to English capitalists. I have often heard it said that, while we are doing all this for England, she is doing no better for her children than she does for the foreigner. I yield to none in the desire to create

ACLOSER IDENTIFICATION OF INTERESTS between England and her Colonies, but I feel myself bound to point out to you certain difficulties which are sure to be brought forward whenever the question is mooted.

I think it necessary to say that in the history of reciprocity the efforts of the Government of England have been a little under-rated. Her Majesty's Government failed when it made an effort to induce the countries of the Continent to give up the practice of giving a bounty on the export of sugar. We threatened that if they did not give it up we would impose a duty equivalent to their bounty. But the opposition to that on all sides in England was so great that it was found necessary to abandon it. Of all the successes of the present Government none, I think, have been more conspicuous than that of

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE OF 1887. The proceedings of that body form a complete epitome of the history of all the questions which have been in agitation for past years between the Mother Country and New Zealand.

Of all the proposals made in that Conference none were more interesting than was that of Mr. Hofmeyr, the representative of South Africa, when he submitted a proposal that England and the Colonies should agree to a duty of 2 per cent. on all goods brought into their countries, and that the proceeds of this duty should be applied to the purposes of their common defence. I am sorry to say that that proposal was not adopted, and the discussion on the other side has not been heard. I should like to point out to you that if that proposal were carried out we should see a very great impetus given to our Colonial trade. But I want to point out to you that the volume of our Colonial trade, compared with our foreign trade, is somewhat remarkable.

THE EXPORT TRADE OF ENGLAND with foreign countries is two-thirds of the whole, and that to the Colonies is one-third; while the import trade from foreign countries is three-fourths of the whole, and from the Colonies one-fourth. You will see that if England is to suffer no loss there must be an increase of trade with the Colonies. The imports and exports with her Colonies must very largely exceed those with foreign countries.

It is often said that trade follows the flag; but there are other conditions necessary. One of these, which is most remarkable and which is very little noticed, is that the foreign trade has not increased with any corresponding amount of speed, since the year 1885, when foreign Governments repudiated a great many of their debts, and it is well to observe that trade is greatly affected by credit. There is an increasing disposition on the part of

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE to make some sacrifice for the benefit of the Empire at large; and if it were not that it would be the duty of one party in the State to make the proposal I have mentioned, and the duty of the other party to criticise it, I should have a much greater faith in the approach of that desirable consummation. I think that we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that there is at

THE HEAD OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE, and now considering that question, a

statesman of sagacity and ability, the Marquis of Salisbury, who has been brought up in the best school of English foreign policy. I think that in his hands the honor and interests of England are perfectly safe. (Applause.) Only those who were present at the Colonial Conference can realize the importance of it, and how many difficulties it smoothed away, how many misunderstandings it dispersed, and how it set at rest friction between different parts of the Empire. The British members were a credit to those who attended the Conference, not only in the Conference, but outside its walls, and did much to remove the misapprehensions which unfortunately existed then and of which we have heard lately.

THE HIDDEN BEAUTIES OF NEWFOUNDLAND. The Governor of Newfoundland's annual report for 1890 has only now seen the light. "It is," says the Governor, "a great misfortune that, from its proximity to Europe, the capital and the largest amount of our population should be settled on the peninsula of Avalon, the rocky coast of which, exposed to the fury of the Atlantic gales, first receives the fogs from the banks, giving to the passer-by, at this our only port of call for mail steamers, but a very poor idea of the fogless climate, milder and more equable than that of Canada, the lovely scenery, fine land and vast forests, as well as of the great and varied mineral resources, of other parts of the island, which are only awaiting population, energy, capital, and enterprise, for their development."

The Fishmongers Dinner.

Sir Charles Tupper and the Hon. C. H. Tupper were among the guests at the lively dinner of the Fishmongers' Company, the company also including the Prime Warden, Prince Adolphus of Teck, the Earl of Portsmouth, Lord Kinnaird, Admiral Lord Alcester, Sir Bartle C. A. Frere, Sir J. Trevor Lawrence, M.P., Sir Charles Tennant, Sir J. W. Ellis, M.P., Sir John Pender, Major-General Sir F. de Winton, the Governor of the Bank of England, Sir John Colomb, M.P., and Mr. H. M. Stanley.

The Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries responded for the guests, and the warden in calling upon him referred sympathetically to his position in connection with the Behring Sea arbitration.

Mr. Tupper, in reply, thanked the company for the compliment they had paid to Canada.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Paton, of Canada, was elected a fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute at the last meeting of the Council.

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